

# Evening



# Gazette.

VOL. I.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1878.

NO. 40.

## OUT EAST.

Mines About Pine Grove and Salt River—Gold by the Pound—An Auriferous Bonanza—Native Copper and Native Bluestone.

[Virginia Enterprise.]

Ex Constable A. J. Smith of this city has just returned from a trip of some weeks' duration to Grant Mountain, Salt River, Pine Grove and other camps lying to the northwest of Aurora. He is well pleased with the region of country visited. His business in the camps named was to look after mining locations that he had been holding therein for several years, and upon which it was necessary to do a certain amount of work.

### SALT RIVER

is no river at all, nor is there in the place so called a running stream. After the defeat of McClellan for the Presidency, in 1864, some miners who went there to prospect were said to have gone to Salt River, and the place ever since retained the name. The camp is about a mile from the East Walker river, and six miles east of Pine Grove.

At Salt River Mr. Smith has a mine called the Boomerang, which shows very rich ore at the surface. The lead proper is about four feet in width, though it is about thirty feet between the walls, the material outside of the vein being a species of vein matter. A prospect hole twenty feet in depth has been sunk on this ledge. The ore shows well in free gold and argentiferous galena that appears to be very rich, though as yet no assay of it has been made. The ore looks very much like some of the rich ores brought from Mexico. Judging from the space between the walls, it is safe to say that the vein will be found to widen in sinking upon it.

AT GRANT MOUNTAIN  
Hank Blanchard, Dick Wheeler and others have a mine, the ore of which yields by mill process \$80 per ton in gold and silver. They have six men at work, and are confident that they will soon develop a very valuable mine.

IN PINE GROVE,  
However, is the richest mine in all that part of the country. It is the old Wheeler mine, which is being worked by parties who have a lease of it. The mine is proving to be immensely rich. Last Monday the men who are working it sent to Carson 106 pounds of gold bullion, worth \$19 per ounce. The ore is a close-grained iron sulphuret, in which are distributed spangles of free gold. The ore very closely resembles that of the Enterprise mine, Meadow Lake. It is taken out at the depth of 400 feet, and they have in sight as much as can be extracted in a year.

In milling the ore they use only a battery and copper plates, therefore save nothing but the free gold. They must be running away some very rich tailings. The ore also looks as if it might contain a considerable per cent. of silver.

Adjoining this mine on the north, Mr. Smith owns a claim called the Sunset. Where the rich ore is being taken out in the Wheeler mine is but about 30 feet from the south line of the Sunset. Both mines are on the same vein, and there is little doubt that the auriferous bonanza runs into the latter.

On the Sunset free gold is found in the croppings, and at the depth of twelve feet specimens of white quartz are taken out that are full of gold of a bright and beautiful color. The ledge is twelve feet in width and is well defined. It might be prospected very easily by running a short drift from the Wheeler mine, passing their portion of the bonanza.

NATIVE COPPER AND NATIVE BLUESTONE  
OR SULPHATE OF COPPER

Are found in a lead in the Salt River mines. Native sulphate of copper is after all.

sometimes seldom seen, we believe, and we have never before heard of anything of the kind being found in Nevada. The ledge in which it occurs is twelve feet in width. The native copper is found next to the walls of the lead, while the native bluestone is found throughout the main portion of the same in streaks from an inch to an inch and a half in width. The bluestone is quite pure and dissolves readily in water. Mr. Smith brought a specimen of this mineral to this city on his return.

There would seem to be in the section of country in question a fine field for capital. The owners of many very valuable mines in that part of the State have for years merely holding their ground, being too poor to put up machinery for the proper opening and working of their claims.

Among the other curiosities brought in by Mr. Smith was a perfect cross formed of two crystals of gypsum. It was found lying on the surface of the ground in the Salt River region. We are ashamed to say who begged this from him.

### The President on the Political Situation.

NEW YORK, January 5.—A *Herald* Washington special says: The President has recently spoken with considerable freedom to several old personal friends on the political future and present situation. He is reported to have said that so far he had met with no surprise; that what has happened was foreseen by him before he left Columbia; that he has seen no reason to change in the least the course which he laid out for himself before he came to Washington, and that the results of the Southern policy have been such as he expected. He is not surprised that the part of the Republican party opposed that policy, nor at the vigor of this opposition, and as he foresaw and expected this he is not disappointed that greater political results have not been reached in the Southern States as the fruit of that policy. It is inevitable that an attempt to arouse and create a solid North against the policy of reconciliation should maintain so far as possible a solid South. If the Republican leaders had at once heartily accepted the Southern policy, he is reported to say, the solid South would have crumbled to pieces before this, but he did not expect that, and he is satisfied with the beneficial results so far obtained.

He said the present excitement would not last, and has entire confidence of the future of the Republican party. He defended his course on the Southern policy and in the New York appointments, and thought in time all would agree.

A CHICKEN SLAYER KILLED.—Saturday night as E. K. Wiley, was about to close up his attention was attracted to the chicken house in the rear of his saloon, in which there was an unusual commotion. This he attributed to a game chicken, and was about to retire when his dog charged on the chicken house, and showed by his barking and antics that some "war-mint" was inside. Mr. Wiley procured his revolver, opened the hen house and discovered a large badger. He shot the animal four times and then turned the dog loose at it. A fierce contest ensued in which the dog was victorious. The badger had killed several chickens in the vicinity, among others sixteen belonging to Mrs. N. Enos, last Friday night.—*Silver State*.

The Women's Rights National Convention was held in Washington City to-day, and a goodly number of the fair strong-minded are already at the Capital. Their object is to secure the passage of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, conferring the right of suffrage upon women.

Hamburg Butler is in favor of resumption of specie payment January 1st, 1879, because he holds that it will benefit the South. By-the-by, this fellow Butler don't pan out so bad after all.

## The Rough House of Hamburg.

### A Singular Reformatory Institution in Prussia.

The "Rough House of Hamburg" is an institution which our philanthropists would do well to study. Forty years ago Hamburg was renowned for being the wickedest city in the world. "Its vice was more open, its materialism grosser and its religion more of a sham." The only hope of religion was among the younger classes of criminals. A few spasmodic efforts were made to teach and refine them, but all in vain, while at length even these were given up, and respectable Hamburg folded its hands and wondered at the wickedness of its neighbors. Then a certain Immanuel Wichen, firm of purpose, and believing in the old maxim, "Desperate courage makes one majority," put his hand to the enterprise—he heart in the work—and carried it through. The enterprise, like the famous Refuge of Fritz Miller, has never asked for State or individual aid, and has always been amply supported. In October, 1832, Immanuel Wichen and his mother opened the doors of a small cottage, known as "Das Rauhe Haus," announced their purpose, and waited. At the end of a week three boys had come; at the end of two months there were twelve, and at the end of three months there were twenty-four. Their ages varied from 5 to 15, and they were uniformly steeped in crime. There was no distilling apparatus, so that in long voyages it was necessary to be careful with the water, and in his ship, with the number on board nearly doubled by some troops they had to convey, and the prospect of not finding any water on the way, since they were only going to blockade the coast without communicating with the shore, they were parsimonious in its use. Some sailors, consequently began to drink sea-water, but were obliged to leave it off. One man only persevered until the ship reached Mexico, when it was revictualled with fresh water, brought at a great expense from Havana. This man never complained of the sea water; the only difference remarked in him was that he became more and more yellow.

TRIUMPH OF GERMAN GENIUS.—A Berlin correspondent writes: "Two Princesses of the royal family are to be married this Winter—one the daughter of the Crown Prince, and one the daughter of Prince Frederick Carl. It is also proposed to celebrate both marriages at the same time by a double ceremony. Now, the etiquette of the Court here, and the customs of the house of Hohenzollern, prescribe for the marriage of a Prince or Princess many stringent and some grotesque rules. One which is stringent, though not grotesque, provides that the 'Brautnacht,' the first night of the wedded pair, shall be passed in a certain chamber, the 'brautkammer,' of the old castle. But a double wedding in the royal family was without a precedent, and therefore creates some embarrassment. Two bridal pairs and but one bridal chamber! How to reconcile these two factors long puzzled the lackeys, the chamberlains, and perhaps his Majesty himself. At last the problem has been solved. A morning paper relates it with a display of innocent and undisguised pride in German genius. It has, in fact, been decided to accept the happy suggestion of some *amici curiae*, and have a second bridal chamber prepared for the second bridal pair. In this event one sees the triumphs of which Geist is capable."

ABOUT THERMOMETERS.—Observer Healy, of the U. S. Signal Service, furnishes the *Silver State* with the following relative to thermometers:

A great many persons regularly observe the readings of the thermometer, especially in mid-summer and during the Winter season; but very few know whether their instruments are reliable. For the purpose of verification, fill a vessel with snow, immerse the bulb of the thermometer in the middle of it, so as to be surrounded on every side by a layer of several inches of snow, slightly pressed around the instrument. The stem must be placed exactly perpendicular and covered with snow as far up as the freezing point on the scale. Let it stand so for half an hour or more, and then read it, taking great care to place the eye at the same height as the summit of the mercurial column. If the top of the column coincides with the freezing point of the scale, the instrument is correct; if not, the necessary correction should be applied to the readings. If snow cannot be had pounded ice may be used.

## Salt-Water Drinkers.

### A foreign medical journal prints the following account of salt-water drinkers,

taken from an account of a voyage to the Oceanic Islands by Mr. Jouan, a ship's captain, and sent by him to a medical man at Caen. These remarkable people are met with on the madrepore atolls of the Pacific, such as the Paumotu Islands, where there are neither brooks nor springs, and where the wells which have been dug yield only brackish water. The vegetation is limited to a few cocoanut trees, of which the milk, with sea-water, constitutes the only drink of the natives. It is a question how men can live when constantly using a liquid of which all bathers, who have perforce swallowed a few drops, know the disagreeable qualities. Is it an effect of habit, or a natural indisposition, or characteristic of race? It is inexplicable; the fact is affirmed by the majority of navigators who have visited those distant shores. Cook and Lapérouse both mention it, and more recently Dupit Thours has described the inhabitants of Easter Island as truly amphibia, drinking sea-water without feeling any inconvenience from it. Mr. Jouan concludes his observations on the drinking of sea-water by a fact which he asserts to have been seen at the beginning of his sea faring career, in 1838, while going to Mexico. At that he writes, steam navigation had not yet freed ships from the influences of calms and head winds. There was no windlass apparatus, so that in long voyages it was necessary to be careful with the water, and in his ship, with the number on board nearly doubled by some troops they had to convey, and the prospect of not finding any water on the way, since they were only going to blockade the coast without communicating with the shore, they were parsimonious in its use. Some sailors, consequently began to drink sea-water, but were obliged to leave it off. One man only persevered until the ship reached Mexico, when it was revictualled with fresh water, brought at a great expense from Havana. This man never complained of the sea water; the only difference remarked in him was that he became more and more yellow.

### That a Vassar Girl has in Common with Many Other Girls.

## A FATAL HABIT.

### Detroit Free Press

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## RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

### A Natural Reminiscence.

Mysterious Loss of the "Juventia" and Her Crew.

Leitering about the wharves on a dull day one encounters occasional groups collected in pensive mood, and if he cares to investigate the subject of discussion, he is more than likely to learn something new and strange in the way of nautical lore, or be interested with the recital of thrilling marine reminiscences. Such a salt-sea savored group was encountered by a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. Captain E. A. Williams, a well-known veteran mariner, had just commenced the recital of a sorrowful narrative. "It is about four years ago," said the Captain, "that the schooner Juventia sailed from the Amoor River bound for San Francisco. Her arrival here was looked for with great eagerness, as the schooner was very popular, and her commander, Captain Hall, was an old favorite. You know with us sailors how vessels are spoken of as having life, and being launched under lucky or unlucky stars. Well, we all thought the Juventia was born under a lucky star up to the day when we finally believed a disaster had befallen her. We waited and waited for her arrival, day by day and night by night, for six months, but no Juventia came, and

SHE HAS NEVER BEEN HEARD OF here from the day some four years ago, when Captain Hall sang out the command, "Let go the lines!" in the regions bordering on the Arctic. The theory is that the schooner struck floating ice and foundered, or else struck sunken rocks, when she perished with all on board. Those who went down with her were Captain Hall, a fine young fellow named Goodrum, son of Capt. Goodrum of this city; two mates, four men before the mast, and the cook, as near as I can remember. I sailed the Juventia myself, and she made her fourteen knots an hour under a good stiff breeze. I never saw the pilot-boat that could speak her if her Master gave her all the canvas she could carry and handled her properly. Running before a good gale, there was not a steamer on the Pacific Ocean that could sail away from her. The Juventia was built at Coos Bay, Oregon, by John Howlett, and was about 160 tons. Never saw anything like her afloat for making time in all kinds of winds and all kinds of weather. But the saddest part is to be told. Poor Captain Hall had not seen his family in fourteen years, and had written to

HIS WIFE AND A BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER, sixteen years old, to come to San Francisco and meet him upon his return here from the Amoor River, fixing the probable date of his arrival. The mother and daughter came from the East at the appointed time, with hearts full of love for the kind protector whom they had not seen for so many years. Letters and favors had passed between them, but they never had met face to face in all that time. Both mother and daughter, upon their arrival in this city, expected to meet Captain Hall, but they were doomed to disappointment. For six months they waited, never allowing a day to pass without inquiring if the Juventia had arrived yet. Every day the reply was, "No; but we expect her tomorrow, sure. And the morrow passed and continued to pass until six months had gone by. At the expiration of that time both mother and daughter were worn out with weary waiting, were heart-broken with grief. Friends advised them that it was useless to wait any longer, as the vessel must have foundered at sea. Again they went East in their desolation, and from that day to this nothing has ever been heard by either of them of the ill-fated schooner Juventia.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

A CAR LOAD.—It is now a matter of interest to many people to know what constitutes a car load. An exchange has been inquiring into the matter, and gives the following as the result of the inquiry: Nominally a broad-gauge car load is 20,000 pounds, dead weight. We say that 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 or 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less of hard lumber, one-fourth less green lumber, one-tenth of joists, scantling and all other large timber, 340 bushels of wheat, 300 of ear corn, 360 of shelled corn, 6700 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of apples, 340 of Irish potatoes, 370 of sweet potatoes, or 1,000 bushels of bran make a car load.

A correspondent of the *Carson Appeal*, addressing the editor of that paper says: "I earnestly hope to have the privilege of helping to elect you Governor or something of the sort, as you are needed in political life." The editor stars the sentence, and in a foot note modestly says: "How true this is."

Printing type is made of hardened glass in Paris. The glass types are said to last longer than the metallic, are not liable to be crushed, do not suffer from sudden cooling and do not injure the health of those handling it. This type is also much cheaper.

### Selections.

He who trusts a secret to his servant makes his own man his master.—Dryden

In short, virtue cannot live where envy reigns, nor liberality subsist with niggardness.

The one exclusive sign of a thorough knowledge is the power of teaching.—Aristotle.

Quarrels would never last long if the wrong was all on one side.—Rousseau.

Men usually follow their wishes till suffering compels them to follow their judgment.

The intellect of the truly wise man is like a glass—it admits the light of heaven, and reflects it.

Conscience is merely our judgment of the moral rectitude or turpitude of our own actions.—Locke.

Drink freely from the fountain of discretion and find the health of thy happiness preserved.

The sleep of memory is not its death; forgotten studies are certain aptitudes gone to sleep.

Whatever makes the past or the future predominate over the present, exists in the scale of thinking beings.—Johnson.

Habitual liars invent falsehoods not to gain any end or even to deceive their hearers, but to amuse themselves. It is partly practice and partly habit. It requires an effort in them to speak the truth.—Hazlitt.

The best application for the improvement of the countenance is a mixture of equal parts of serenity and cheerfulness. Anoint the face morning, noon and night.

Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force itself into that tender part of the soul and dwell there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.

From whatever cause it arises, however, taciturnity has always carried a certain amount of power with it, or at least has won a certain degree of respect. Beside the vague possibilities presented by a mind never laid open to inspection, men always entertain more or less respect for those who can do what they themselves are incapable of, and habitually to hold their tongues with a majority of mankind a sheer impossibility. There are times when the most reserved are apt to afford peep into their mental depths, or, it may be, their mental shallows, and there are few "masters of silence," from around whom such glimpses do not dispel more or less illusion. Silence is often thus found to be, if not actual weakness, at least nothing more than a screen for the concealment of mental vacuity and feebleness—a barrier against spies who come to view the nakedness of the land. It is when taciturnity is found associated with real power in a man that it becomes impressive.—*Globe.*

### Salute the Bride.

Fresh from the cotton fields, she with a snuff-rubbing brush protruding from her mouth, and he with cotton clinging to his mossy beard and patched coat, a grin on his face.

"You are the ones who wish to be married—George McKenna and Harriet Shelton?" asked Judge Ray, looking over his spectacles.

"He, he, we, is, sir," said McKenna, while Miss Shelton's black face was modestly hid in her white sun-bonnet.

"Join your right hands."

The palms came together like two sticks of wood.

"You promise to take the woman whose right hand you now hold?"

"Yes, sir."

"To be your lawful and wedded wife!"

"Oh, yes, sir, he, he."

"Promising to love and cherish her,"

"I does, sir."

"And" (put out by frequent interruptions), "and—and—cling to her only!"

"Yes, sir."

"As long as you both live, eh?"

"Yes, sir. Yes, sir."

"Salute the bride," called out a newly married attorney when the ceremony was over.

"Go, go 'way now!" protested the bridegroom.

"You must, though, or you're not married," said a reporter.

"Yer jokin'"—he pulling Harriet back, though she struggled hard to go.

"No, you really must."

Then there was a comical scene displayed, she protesting, "They's foolin' yer, George" and he insisting, "I se boun to kiss yer." The tussle was long and fierce and the young attorneys roared with amusement, but George finally succeeded and the two passed out.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

At the Crystal Palace Theater on Tuesday last a performance was given, in which Miss Beatrice Stafford (a sister of Miss Theresa Shirek, the young American actress who appeared as "Juliet" at the Gayety some two years ago, with great eclat) is reported to have made a brilliant success.—*The Tatler, London, December 8, 1877.*

Mme. Patti and Signor Nicolini have been re-engaged by the management of the La Scala to sing "Aida" ten times during the carnival season. The amount to be paid these artists is 100,000 francs.

### The War on President Hayes.

**N**EW YORK, Jan. 8th.—A Washington special to the *Herald* says: Persons who claim to speak with knowledge of what is going to be done when the Senate again meets, assert that Senator Conkling will either offer himself, or will have offered, a carefully drawn resolution reciting that there are grave accusations made, upon apparently good authority, involving the right of the President to the office held by him, and that such accusation ought to be set at rest by official inquiry into the alleged facts. The scope of the resolution, it is stated, will not attempt to implicate President Hayes, but it is asserted that it does implicate Senator Stanley Matthews, Secretary Sherman and Congressman John A. Garfield, all of Ohio. The impression is that Senator Conkling will not personally offer the resolution, but that it may be done by Senator Howe of Wisconsin or Senator Jones of Nevada, and that its language will be so carefully drawn as to make it very difficult for the Southern Democratic Senators to vote against it. It is further claimed that Senators Thurman and McDonald of the Judiciary Committee, with Judge Davis of Illinois, who is counted a neutral on all political issues, will support the resolution. The opposition anticipated is from Southern Democratic Senators entirely.

Among the facts relied upon to show that the Louisiana electoral vote was bargained for, are, it is said, the affidavits of Cassanove and Kenner, members of the Returning Board, who claim that they have not been dealt with according to the original bargain. The documents will also be relied upon to furnish the connection between the acquiescence in the count in the House and the promises entered into by Grant and Stanley Matthews. It is under the pretext of an effort to relieve the Republican party of complicity in the alleged bargaining that this examination is proposed to be made. It is said that proof will be brought to show that the visiting statesmen made promises to Packard and the Returning Board, which have not been fulfilled. In fact, the whole proceedings of the visiting statesmen are to be overhauled, with the hope to cover them with dirt or expose what they have said, done or promised.

### Foreign Notes.

"Faust," on the first night of its production in Paris, earned 16,000 francs.

"Pink Dominos" has been presented something like 260 time at the Critérium.

Sothern has been worsted in his appeal of his case, *Coe vs. Sothern* and has to pay \$1,035.

Christina Nilsson has been re-engaged for the Summer season at her Majesty's Theater in London.

Mme. Patti has been engaged to give ten representations of "Aida" at Milan. Verdi is to direct the orchestra.

M. Strauss has just bound himself to write an opera bouffe for the Paris Renaissance. It will be sung next Winter.

Woodhull—Victoria C.—has been lecturing to London audiences, much to their disgust. She was accompanied by Tennie C.

John Howson has made his reappearance in London, having been engaged by Mr. Henderson for three seasons. He is more popular now than ever.

Miss Celia Gaul, from Baltimore, played in a concert at Ausburg, and, notwithstanding her youth, is considered to be one of the first pianists of the day.

The latest action at law in artistic life is Wagner against Abdul Aziz. The late Sultan omitted to pay for the seats he bought at the performance of the trilogy.

The well-known pianiste, Arabella Goddard, has been giving concerts in England. It is reported that Mr. Boosey wishes to secure her services for his series of ballad concerts in London.

Fanny Olden, a young singer who lately made her debut in a concert in Leipzig, where her splendid, highly-cultivated voice excited great admiration, has accepted a very advantageous offer made her by the Director of the Dresden Theater, and will sing there during the next three years.

**RUMORS OF A SIX WEEKS' ARMISTICE.**—London, Jan. 10.—The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* telegraph that a similar report is current there and that military operations are ordered suspended from 10 o'clock Tuesday night; but the correspondent points out that these rumors are necessarily premature, since the military representatives of the belligerents to conduct negotiations had not been appointed.

At the Crystal Palace Theater on Tuesday last a performance was given, in which Miss Beatrice Stafford (a sister of Miss Theresa Shirek, the young American actress who appeared as "Juliet" at the Gayety some two years ago, with great eclat) is reported to have made a brilliant success.—*The Tatler, London, December 8, 1877.*

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Prof. Sumner of Yale, is forninst remonetization,

### The Noose.

**T**HE hangman's record for the past year shows that 83 murderers were hanged in the United States. Of this number 47 were white, 34 colored, 1 Indian and 1 Chinaman, 4 were hanged for indecent assaults, 1 for burglary, 8 for wife-murder, 1 for filicide, and 1 for fratricide. There were 3 double executions, 1 triple, 2 quadruple and one in which 6 men were hanged. Not a single woman was hanged; the only one sentenced to death, Mrs. Louise Lawless of Virginia, had her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by the Governor. Friday still maintains its reputation in the black list as the favorite day on which to enforce the death penalty, more murderers having hanged on that day than on all the other days of the week combined. Forty-seven murderers were hanged on Friday, 17 on Thursday, 8 on Saturday, 6 on Monday, 3 on Tuesday and 2 on Wednesday. There were 5 executions in January, 5 in February, 6 in March, 6 in April, 10 in May, 15 in June, 11 in July, 1 in August, 5 in September, none in October, 9 in November and 10 in December. Pennsylvania stands first in the list of States for the greatest number of executions during the past year, South Carolina being second. The executions were distributed among 25 States, as follows:

Pennsylvania..... 16	Mississippi..... 2
South Carolina..... 12	Ohio..... 2
North Carolina..... 5	New Jersey..... 1
California..... 5	New Hampshire..... 1
Missouri..... 4	Delaware..... 1
Maryland..... 4	Alabama..... 1
Georgia..... 4	Kentucky..... 1
Virginia..... 4	Texas..... 1
New York..... 3	Utah..... 1
Louisiana..... 3	Dakota..... 1
Arkansas..... 3	Oregon..... 1
Nevada..... 3	Wyoming..... 1
Tennessee..... 1	Total..... 83

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**ARIZONA AS SEEN BY A NEVADA COUNTY MAN.**—The *Nevada Transcript* (Cal.) published extracts from a letter written by A. McNeely, a former resident of that place: "I have seen some of Arizona and will endeavor to give you an idea of the God-forsaken country. The Tip Top Company have some splendid mines here, and they are rich in silver. The ore pays from \$300 to \$500 per ton, and the ledge gets better as it goes down. Everything looks favorable for a permanent mining camp. We are getting along well with the mill buildings, although it will take the contractors some two months more to finish their work. The mill is located on one of the best sites I have ever seen, about six miles from the mines. In coming to Arizona I took the cars to Fort Yuma, and from there a Government ambulance to Prescott, taking in all twenty-one days' time. It was slow traveling on the boats. They would tie up to the shore every night, and send out an Indian on a mule to hunt for wood and water. Sometimes he found them and sometimes he didn't. If he found neither we laid a sand-bar the next day. The Indians are not particularly hostile now, although I like to sleep with a Henry rifle in one hand and a six-shooter in the other. This is a beautiful climate to live in. It is harvest time now. If any one has an idea of coming here to romance he will regret it when he gets sober.

Speaking of the proposed investigation of Hayes by Conkling the *Enterprise* says:

We place no little confidence in the report. The source of the story entitles it to credence; and, in the next place, we find it difficult to believe it possible for a man of Conkling's admitted sagacity and good sense to seriously contemplate a movement so fraught with evil to the Republican party and disaster to himself. The adoption by the Senate of a resolution of the character mentioned would be impossible; but if Mr. Conkling really craves political damnation, let him introduce it. Without knowing anything of the sympathies of Senator Jones, we regard him as altogether too shrewd and consistent a politician to be induced to take part in any scheme of retaliation so politically indecent and so sure of ignominious defeat.

Said Flood to O'Brien, as they took of their daily bread at the Nevada Restaurant: "William, I observe that that real, real honest Dutchman, is still on the streets, apparently unconcerned at all this naughty Woodville, Alta and Justice rumpus." "Yes, James," answered William, "yes, he seems happy and contented with the world, jus' tis." And then William thoughtfully bowed his head over a thimbleful of claret and seltzer; while James slowly and sadly laved with burning liquid the off side of a rum omelet.—*Bodie Standard.*

"What is the matter with you?" inquired a gentleman who had called to see his neighbor, a German, in Chicago. "Well, I don't know—it is der gout—but vy should I have him?" "Perhaps," suggested his friend, "it is hereditary." "I think it is hereditary; I remember my wife's uncle had him."

Grant is in Egypt.

### A Texan's View of the Border Line Troubles.

#### Silver in Ancient Greece.

How Solon Debased the Currency without Good Effect.

An intelligent correspondent sends us this timely illustration of the working of economic laws which are as old as society: "History repeats itself because mankind is the same." Plutarch, in his life of Solon, tells us that "the Athenians, now the Cylonian sedition was over, fell into their old quarrels about the government and our sister Republic, Mexico. Mr. Burnett says that the aggressions have, in the main, been made by Mexicans who have for years been more or less a source of annoyance to the residents along the Rio Grande. The hold of President Diaz is not sufficiently strong to repress those thieving, turbulent bands which roam almost at will in the most northern or border line part of Mexico. He does not believe but what Diaz is endeavoring to act in good part with the United States and General Ord, nor does he hold but what there are half-breeds and even low Americans who are causing part of the disturbance of which complaint is made. Texas has taken a new stand and is now one of the best governed and law abiding States of the Union. Her settlers along the Rio Grande have been compelled to leave their homes and go into the interior of the State from 50 to 150 miles. The Government, he says, is meeting hearty support from Governor Hubbard, and at any time that additional aid shall be called for it will be promptly given. It has been claimed that because Texas strongly favored the war of '46, she also favors a war to-day, for similar reasons and in a similar spirit. This, he claims, is not true. The Texans do not desire war for

#### LOCAL AFFAIRS.

##### Opening Exercises.

At ten A. M., last Thursday the Eastern term of Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls was formally opened. The corps of teachers, about the same number of young ladies and misses that were in attendance last term, and a number of lady and gentlemen visitors were present. After the impressive religious service had been concluded, Bishop Whitaker gave the pupils an address of welcome and a home talk. We saw in the good man's face the impress of a father's pleasure. He was speaking to those for whom he has an abiding interest; in a sense, they are to him as members of his own household; he seemed to comprehend their wants and was familiar with the general thought and surrounding of each one. New faces sat before him; a few familiar ones were absent, yet the occasion was in harmony with his own thought and purpose, and his words fell not on unattentive or unappreciating ears. His thoughts and words so fitly chosen, were in keeping with the occasion. It is not alone, said he, young ladies that you come here to pursue the regular studies of a prescribed course, but also to cultivate those graces and virtues which make the true woman. Books are the sources of valuable knowledge, but fully disciplined is the mind and heart which is a stranger to additional culture. Home and society will urge their claims and it devolves upon each one of you to fit yourself, largely by the auxiliaries here furnished, but principally by your own exertions for future as well as present usefulness. Let it be yours, on your return home, to more completely fill the place now made vacant by your absence. Often may the thoughts of home enliven your wish to be with those at home, but the reflection that your parents have made and are making the larger sacrifice for your good, will stimulate you to renewed exertion to improve your opportunities, and in a marked degree over home sickness without weakening the indissoluble bonds which bind you to home.

The term begins under favoring circumstances, notwithstanding that money is very scarce throughout the State. About the same number of scholars will be in attendance this term as were present last term. We have at other times been present during class instruction, and take pleasure in stating that the system of teaching practiced at this school is as perfect as that elsewhere given in similar education institutions on this coast. The instruction is thorough and satisfactory. It is a school which belongs to Nevada, and of which our State is proud, and we believe will handsomely maintain.

**ROVER IN DOUBT.**—J. W. Rover believes that the statement that the Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of our District Court was simply manufactured by the Reno papers. When the same statement was shown him in the *Enterprise* he was still doubtful, having every belief that the Court would grant him a new trial. He has studied and written so much on his case that his mind has evidently become more or less effected in consequence. He seems confident that he will not be hung, in fact declares that he never will be hung. It is presumed that he will attempt to take his own life or try the crazy dodge. The consciousness of his undoubted guilt and his anxiety over the matter during nearly three years' incarceration has considerably upset his mind. It may be that he will yet cost the State several thousand dollars. Justice is sometimes expensive.

**GRAND JURORS.**—The following is a list of the Grand Jurors drawn for the present term of Court: John Cahalan, J. E. Jones, Geo. Alt, G. W. Huffaker, H. H. Beck, Ross Lewers, C. A. Bragg, J. C. Hagerman, J. W. Holbrook, Wm. Duck, John Lee, M. Nathan, B. G. Clow, R. S. Osburn, Alvaro Evans, A. J. Clark, John Wright, J. C. Smith, J. J. Poor, E. Owens, C. A. Gibson, Frank Dickinson, Rufus Kinney, J. F. Alexander.

Some 25,000 shares of Alta were sold Wednesday at prices ranging from \$13.50 to \$16 per share. Justice advanced half a dollar. The other stocks hold their own. There is little reason why Justice should not be as good as Alta. It has at least a better title, and is said to have the same class of ore and of the same richness.

DISTRICT COURT, WEDN  
9TH.—Case of A. Doble vs. Jas. Mayberry transferred to the U. S. Circuit Court.

Case of Duryea & Elmore vs. Truckee Lodge. Granted a new trial unless plaintiffs accept judgment for a certain amount.

L. D. Wicks vs. M. Lippman. Motion for new trial denied and ten days given to prepare new statements.

H. H. Hogan vs. Highland Ditch Co. Motion to dissolve injunction denied.

I. Marshall vs. Golden Fleece Mining Company. Arraigned for trial this afternoon.

Case of Hobert vs. Wicks. Set for January 19.

Henry Ruhe vs. Ferguson & O'Hara. Set for January 9.

A. L. Brown vs. B. F. Leete. Demurer overruled and ten days to answer.

D. Mahoney vs. Hill & Oakes. Demurer overruled and five days to answer.

Du Quette vs. Oleite. Demurer overruled and ten days to answer.

Verdi Mill Co. vs. Wm. Merrill. Demurer overruled and ten days to answer.

M. C. Lake vs. J. C. Lewis. Demurer withdrawn and seven days to answer.

Lagamacino vs. Campacio. Demurer overruled and ten days to answer.

Cory & Co. vs. Crystal Peak Lumber Co. Set for February 4.

Mayberry vs. Douglas & Hart. Demurer overruled and ten days to answer.

Richardson vs. Hoole. Set for January 9.

Smith vs. Mayberry. Set for trial January 9.

An Assessment No. 5 of two cents per share has been levied on Jones & Kinkead mining stock. See advertisement. If this were in Virginia City this assessment would be at least \$1 per share. A number of persons feel that the mine has nothing but assessments, and feel induced to aid in the development of what is claimed to be a good mine. It has tons of ore already in sight, which yield good assays. Its owners are satisfied that they have a good mine and are developing it as economically as is done in any mine on the Pacific Coast. Stockholders pay your small assessments, this stock will not go begging.

**GOING.**—J. F. Condon of Verdi, and Superintendent of Lonkey & Smith's planing mill at that place, leaves soon for the oil regions of Pennsylvania. We have nothing to say about this matter J. F., but you are notified that we print wedding cards much better and at lower rates than they do in Pennsylvania. Condon wants the *Gazette* of course during his absence, and may good luck attend him.

**Twelve patients complain of good treatment at the County Hospital.** Does it ever occur that there is any imposition ever practiced upon the good people of this county by caring for some few who properly should not be cared for by the county. Good nature is not to be condemned, but square business for the county must ever be had in view by its officers.

**DISTRICT COURT—January 10.**—In the case of I. Marshall vs. Golden Fleece Mining Company, D. Z. Yost upon application was allowed to join the plaintiff in above cause. A motion to dissolve injunction was also made, argued, and taken under advisement by the Court. Hunter vs. Truckee Lodge—motion for new trial argued and denied. Court then adjourned until next Monday.

A party will shortly leave Reno for Bodie. They will charter a conveyance and take with them a complete prospecting outfit. Extremely cold weather prevails in that section just now, but the boys say they will go prepared for it.

**ANOTHER FIRE.**—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Frisbie property, corner of First and King streets Carson. The Frisbie restaurant and saloon and Ivanwick's fruit stand were burned. Loss about \$2,500.

The Meat Shipping company yesterday shipped another refrigerator car load of fresh meat to San Francisco. This company make shipments every two or three days, or from two to three cars per week.

Frank Chase has closed out his store and hangs out a card "Store to Let."

#### MARKET REPORT.

##### San Francisco Market.

In the San Francisco market the most noticeable changes from last week's prices occur in wheat, dairy produce, beef and mutton. Flour has fallen 13½ cents on a barrel, and sales not active. Wheat is quoted 5 to 10 cents less per hundred and drags a little. Vegetables, such as onions and beans, have made a slight advance. Turkeys have fallen four cents and chickens have raised \$1 per dozen. Eggs have fallen and mutton and beef have raised. We presume that this is a trick of the trade to send beef to San Francisco. San Francisco butchers have visited various portions of California and Nevada, and are buying all the beef cattle they can get. We are informed that beef can be bought in San Francisco for 6, 7 and 7½ cents. Eight cents would be an extreme, whereas the market quotations reach as high as 9 cents. Trade is more lively, especially in the ocean shipments. The number of idle ships has decreased 20 per cent.

FLOUR—Extra is jobbing at \$7@ \$7.50.

WHEAT—\$2 25@2 35

BARLEY—\$1 60@1 70.

OATS—\$1 70@2 15.

CORN MEAL—2½@3c.

POTATOES—1 00@1 85.

SWEET POTATOES—1.25@1.50c.

ONIONS—25@.70.

BEANS—2½@4c

HAMS—12@17c.

BACON—11½@15c.

LARD—12@17c.

DRIED PEACHES—11@14c.

TURKEYS—14@19c. 3 lb.

CHICKENS—\$5 50@2 50 3 doz.

Eggs—35¢@40 3 doz.

BUTTER—27½@35c.

CHEESE—18@21c.

HONEY—12½@22c.

WOOL—9@20c.

SYRUP—70c 3 gal.

BEER—5½@9c.

MUTTON—5@6c.

PORK—5½@5¾c; Dressed, 7½c.

HIDES—Dry flint, 17@18c; Salted, 7@9c.

TALLOW—5½@6½c.

SALT—Coarse Liverpool, \$18@20;

Dairy, \$22 3 ton.

HAY—\$16@23 3 ton.

LUMBER—Rough, \$12½@\$17.

FLOORING—\$25.

BLASTING POWDER—50@75c.

QUICKSILVER—45c.

HONEY—12½@20c. 3 lb.

EGGS—50@60c.

TALLOW—5½@6½c.

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## RENC WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year, in advance. \$4 00  
Six months. 2 50  
Three months. 1 50

YEARLY, QUARTERLY AND MONTHLY ADVERTISEMENTS ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

Office in McFarlin's building, Sierra Street, north of the Railroad.

AGENTS:  
GEO. M. MOTT, is our only authorized Agent at Sacramento. He is empowered to receive all advertisements except for all advertisements from that place, published in the Daily or Weekly GAZETTE.

L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange, is duly authorized to act as our agent in San Francisco.

Friday, January 11th, 1878

What Does It Mean.

The call for an extra session has again resumed upon the authority of W. W. Hobart, "our very efficient State Controller," according to the *Enterprise*. We do not desire to doubt the efficiency of Mr. Hobart,

nor that in the present state of things an extra session could be made profitable to the people. But as to whether it will or not is entirely another question. And right here let us say what everybody knows, that the *Enterprise* in attempting to lay the present rate of taxation at the doors of those men who opposed the compromise, will utterly fail.

The men who opposed the wrong attempted in a variety of ways to redeem the levy and were defeated at every turn by the bonanza faction. Although not possessing the strength to reduce the levy they were strong enough to prevent a passage of the compromise over the Governor's veto. It was then said triumphantly, in hearing of this writer, that they would have to call an extra session to provide ways and means for running the State government. Now, however, the same ones are calling for an extra session to reduce our revenues. A legislature called for that purpose might reduce the rate, and all would be well. It might also conclude that the best way to reduce the rate would be to compromise the bullion tax, and then all would be wrong.

The honest attempt to reduce the rate was made without Mr. Hobart's assistance, and we are inclined to think after his change of heart upon the bullion tax question, that much care should be exercised in calling this extra session, and none the less in view of the fact that Geo. W. Cassidy now appears to be our acting Governor. What does it all mean anyway? Has the making of issues commenced?

Is it proposed to try the compromise again at an extra session? Or, is this merely an opening of the subject for use during the coming campaign?

However, if an extra session can be made beneficial to the tax payers of this State, it would be an easy matter to make such a fact apparent, and obtain the necessary call from Governor Bradley. We think it hardly possible however, that a great mistake might be committed, and it is well to look over the matter. At all events the responsibility for the extra session must rest just where it belongs, with the shameless advocates of the compromise bill.

Gough in the California Assembly introduced an excellent bill to authorize the city of San Francisco to borrow \$100,000 to be expended in improving various parks in that city, preference to be given to white laborers who have lived one year in San Francisco, and especially those who have families.

A more permanent provision is also contemplated in a bill for a Labor Bureau, introduced by Assemblyman Murphy. Five Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor to hold office for two years, and there is to be a land department in connection therewith for the purpose of giving information concerning Government lands to locate, lands that may be purchased, etc. No Chinese are allowed to obtain a situation in the Bureau. The expenses of the Bureau are to be \$12,000 a year. These bills or some of like importance should be passed without delay.

J. G. Bennett will start a branch Herald in London.

Hayes will veto the Bland bill.

### Political Zephyrs.

The first gray streaks of dawn, preceding our general election, are now apparent in the smiles of would-be public servants, and the wind blows every way at once.

W. W. Hobart is coming into notice through his own unselfish exertions. Witness his communication to the *Enterprise*.

An extra session, as demanded by the advocates of compromise, is spoken of.

It is generally admitted that J. C. Hagerman is the coming Democratic candidate.

The Carson *Appeal* endorses John P. Jones, because he is no longer rich and stands in with Conkling.

The same paper does not believe that the Bonanza firm will contest for honors in the Senatorial fight. The Eureka *Republican* points out that owing to the absence of Gov. Bradley and Lieutenant-Governor Adams, Speaker pro tempore Geo. W. Cassidy is really Governor of the State. Will he call an extra session?

J. P. Jones will come before the people solely upon merit and record.

The *Appeal* and *Silver State* do not doubt that Republican State Conventions will repudiate Hayes. We do not believe there is a newspaper man in Nevada who would lie, but these rumors may all be taken with a grain of allowance.

The Carson *Tribune* wants very much to see the counties of Mono and Alpine, in California, annexed to Nevada. The *Tribune* says of those who oppose the movement:

Again, they refer to Nevada's bullion tax, as if they were not well aware that next Winter the repeal of the bullion tax law will be the first business of the Legislature. Legislators will be selected in some counties for that purpose alone, and the law will assuredly become a dead letter.

It is to be hoped that the *Tribune* is well advised upon the subject, since it speaks so loudly. We opine that there is just a shade of doubt in regard to the action predicted, although there is no doubt that such an attempt will be made. The *Tribune* makes its announcement early this year.

The Oakland *Tribune* is after Professor Gunning and says that it should have been after him before. The *Tribune* has no new points to offer, except an insinuation of its own profound scientific knowledge—a subject which has hitherto been overlooked, doubtless, by itself. It says all of these Nevada scientists are poor sticks, and Frank Stewart the worst, but consents to rank them all above Prof. Gunning. Now we are not a particle interested in Prof. Gunning's welfare, but we have heard the present editor of the *Tribune* deliver himself of mental abortions, compared with which the delivery of Prof. Gunning would rank as a perfect creation. So we would advise the *Tribune* to sit down.

In San Francisco, theatre-goers have given up all hope of pleasure through the ear, and are now patronizing their eyes. Females with exaggerated legs are now the attraction, and the drama has taken on an anatomical shade before unknown. Three companies of leg-maniacs have obtained possession, and their gyrations are intently observed by the bald-headed bachelors of the bull and bear brigade. The engagement are profitable because costumes are unnecessary, and the medical colleges will shortly close their dissecting rooms and adjourn to the theatres where these animated corpses may be seen.

The Carson *Appeal* thinks that Chandler's assault upon Hayes is an outburst of honesty coming from a guileless politician, and directed against the most perfidious of Americans.

The *Enterprise* thinks that the charge has acted like a boomerang, striking Mr. Chandler's aspirations full on the head, and leaving him the jest of the nation. Take your choice.

In the California Senate on Thursday last Pierson introduced a bill making it embezzlement for Trustees or custodians of stock on which loans are made to fail in returning the identical certificates pledged. This is to prevent the lending of stock and also the selling of certificates held in trust. The bill is rather lame, and its only effect will be to make Mr. Pierson stay at home in future.

The official army register for 1878 shows that the militia of the United States available for military duty (unorganized) number 3,734,693. The general officers number 127; general staff officers, 1,017; regimental, field and staff officers, 1,240; company officers, 4,460. Total commissioned officers, 6,844; total non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc., 80,853, or an aggregate of 93,696. Thirty States are reported as having militia organizations.

There are in Peru 86,000 Chinamen. The Chinaman in Peru is now accorded all the rights and privileges of native citizenship. The State is anxious for more of this class of workers, and a steamship line has been subsidized to import them as fast as possible. California would be only too happy to spare Peru 100,000 of her Chinese population.

### The Eureka Sentinel publishes the following dispatch received as dated:

VIRGINIA CITY, Jan 4, 1878.  
To Geo. W. Cassidy—Eureka: No Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in the State. Taxes too high. Convene the Legislature and reduce them.

WESTERFIELD,  
SCHULTZ,  
STONE.

Let's see—Westerfield, Schultz, and Stone—have heard the names before, but thought they were instrumental last year in proving that taxes never could be reduced, unless the Compromise passed. Looks very much like they were afraid that they wouldn't get an extra session worth having, unless the Governor was out of the State, now don't it. But Cassidy scoffs at the idea, says he fought, bled and died for the people last year, and has been abused and is mad, and don't feel well and at any rate won't call an extra session. Nobody will blame Cassidy, we believe, for the reason that he has most at heart. At such time, to say that the President of the whole country must have a party behind him, is extremely ridiculous. The tasks are reconciliation, civil service reform, regulation of the finances by resumption, emancipation of trade from high tariff and economical administration of the Government. These tasks have been set by the Republican party in all its platforms and by the platform of the Democracy. Hence Republicans who oppose this programme oppose their own party and not the Administration. Thus many Republicans are civil service reformers, but they are also advocates of the silver dollar. Others are in favor of protection, but friends of the South. Others are for resumption, but opposed to conciliation and civil service reform. There is such confusion of views, such want of a definite policy, such disintegration into antagonistic groups that the Administration could not possibly accomplish its mission if it were to consult only one party. It is wonderful that shrewd, clever men like Conkling, Blaine, and that ilk, could not have had their eyes opened by the election since 1872. Without the Liberal wing they would have been so badly beaten last year that no vestige of them would have been left. The poison is still working, so that not only Pennsylvania and California, but even Ohio was lost last October, and yet we see these men boldly and impudently demand that the President shall repel the Liberal element and surrender to them unconstitutionally. In doing its work it will be the cue of the Administration to gather gradually from the best elements a party on which it can lean. But those who talk now so haughtily and unreasonably, will then be blasted forever by the displeasure of the people. They will have had their reward."

It becomes us now to remember that if Tilden had kissed the book he would have osculated the place where it says, "Jesus wept."

The Eureka *Republican* has just opened its third volume, and is well satisfied with the looks of it. The *Republican* has always been a welcome exchange, and with H. B. Loomis, the industrious, at the helm, is no doubt the most ably conducted paper in eastern Nevada.

The Tribune says that Hobart's card bidding for the Governorship did not strike the Comstockers very favorably. We are reliably informed that they are not in favor of an extra session or Hobart for Governor.

Governor Bradley is once more in Carson and the executive chair is again warm. We are of the opinion that he will find a substitute for the extra session spoken of.

Stock Raising.

Eureka *Republican*: To-day, owing to the increased demand for Nevada meats, it may almost be said that a new industry is springing up in our midst. It certainly has, during the last year, taken a new and exceedingly favorable turn and the enterprise is now entering upon a new course of prosperity. \* \* \* \* Men are bidding for Nevada meats in San Francisco and Chicago, and the shipments to the latter place have been rapidly increasing of late. A like competition is likely to grow up in the East. Then the meat shipping establishment at Reno will be run Summer and Winter, and the sections round about and tributary thereto cannot long meet the demand, without a great increase of attention on the part of growers in the vicinity, and a liberal importation from surrounding sections.

But the most encouraging feature at present manifested is that portions of the State remote from railroad communications have been visited by our Government, and attention called to it at the last session of the Legislature.

It now appears that our State, to relieve its present awkwardness, is called upon by the State Controller to resort to a remedy at once expensive, and rather to be deplored than sought for.

There is no uncertain tone in the above language, nor does it indicate that the Administration stands on untenable ground. The President and his Cabinet are in a position to resist any and all assaults of Conkling, Blaine, et al. It is treason to administer a Republican government principally for party interests. Each party holds that its theory of government is the better theory, and whichever party gets into power attempts to administer the Government for all, in the main, in accordance with the leading principles of that party. But to overlook the rights of the minority is opposed to every principle upon which our Government is founded, and is treason. "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

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## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

### Her First Lesson.

You pick her up limp and lifeless as a sack of meal after buckling on the skates which she declares are too large for her, and she stands alone with great exertion, bobbing this way and that, clutching at every form which comes near. Then she asks, "What must I do now?" "Strike out," say you, "like this." And she strikes out and there's one part of the pond which is unsafe henceforth. Then you go back and lift her again, and she laughs and wants to know if she looks awkward and you say, "No," and she says she is sure they are loose and you kneel down and she clutches you by the hair and succeeds in standing with that aid. She laughs all the time and when you let go begins to bob again and down she goes. This time she says, "Oh!" and after that each time she says "ouch" a little louder yet. Then she asks you to just say whether you think she could learn and you say yes and she tries and fails again. Then she looks up and don't laugh any more but asks the time. You give it and she discovers that she ought to have gone long ago. As she leaves the pond she says she never could learn, and it gives her a pain in the side to try, and as she goes home the druggist sells arnica—for her side—in large quantities. That's about the way it goes.

**FIRE**—About 11 p. m. last Friday the shrill notes of "48," and the ominous tones of the fire bell, were heard sharp and clear upon the frosty air. The firemen soon had water playing upon the flames so rapidly converting Hoole's barn, hay etc. into black smoke and heat. It is probable that a number of tramps had a comfortable birth in the aforesaid barn, and by accident or otherwise communicated fire to the hay. The fire did its work and the barn, hay and articles stored within the barn were destroyed. Fortunately no wind was blowing at the time, otherwise the residence of Mr. Hoole, the planing mill and other property would in all probability have been consumed. The estimated loss by the fire is placed at \$1200 to \$1500. The barn was valued at 650, bailed hay \$200, stored articles etc. \$500 more or less. The property was in part insured for \$400. Part of the hay belonged to Mr. Fulmore. Mr. Graff also suffered a light loss, having some cord wood badly damaged. There was no occasion for last night's fire nor the one New Year's Eve, both were set on fire and should those who had a hand in this incendiarism be caught, they would be summarily dealt with.

**THE FREMONT PYRAMID.**—John J. Dixon, of Reno, writes to inform the *Enterprise* of error in saying, a few days since, in an article on Pyramid Lake, that it was impossible to reach the top of the Fremont Pyramid. He says: "It was scaled by two men of your city. One of these was Frank W. Dixon, now amalgamator at the Omega tailings mill, and the other James Cranston, carman at the Utah mine. They went to the top of the Pyramid on the 15th day of February, 1877. They were about two hours in getting to the summit of the rock. They saw nothing of the field glass and other things supposed to have been left on the rock by Fremont."

**LEND A HAND.**—Complaints are justly made that our citizens and especially those who should assist in putting out fire do not volunteer to help work the hand engine. Crowds of men stand and watch the fire, while a small force of faithful men work for hours at the hand engine. This work is very laborious and men should be rested. Everyone is of course anxious to be at the fire, but there should be a stronger desire to put out the fire and save property from being destroyed. Gentlemen, lend the firemen a helping hand, and they will feel like working to save your property, should it ever catch on. This labor is for the common good, not alone for those whose property is being consumed by the flames.

Dr. Dawson, pleasantly known to our citizens, informs us that the first part of next week he will leave our town and open an office in Carson. We regret to see the Doctor go, but our loss is Carson's gain. We shall expect to see him back before next Winter.

W. H. Cantrill, will take the position lately held by Mr. C. Gulling in the public school. Cantrill is a stranger, but we apprehend will prove a very competent instructor.

**QUEEN'S DRUG STORE.**—Elsewhere will be found the ad. of Mr. R. E. Queen, who has opened a prescription and family medicine store in the opera building, on Virginia street. Mr. Queen has been in the drug business ten years and learned his profession in the best establishments in the East. He is a young man of recognized probity of character and has, since his residence in our midst, won many excellent friends. Next Monday morning the doors of his drug store will be thrown open for public patronage. Glancing around in his store we found everything necessary for a first-class drug store—a full and assorted stock of medicines, drug laboratory, toilet articles, etc. Mr. Queen will devote special attention to the accurate and careful filling of all prescriptions. To this end he has a most delicate and accurately adjusted prescription scales. His drugs are from the best houses and, with those which he will manufacture, combined with his many years of most favorable experience, full reliance can be placed on the prescriptions which he fills. One ingenious device to avoid the unpleasant taste of medicines we must also mention: By means of a little press and French wafer the bitter powders are made even palatable. Mr. Queen, for many reasons, will be able to sell his prescriptions for one-third less price than the same may elsewhere be purchased. Medicines and toilet articles he will also sell much below the regular price.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—We dropped for a moment into the public schools Monday last, their opening day, and found those who are soon to fill our places seemingly resolved on study, but perhaps occasionally thinking on the condition of the ice above the dam, and wondering if the boy who just went out would be so horrid mean as to steal their skates. In Mr. Ring's department are 49 scholars; Mr. Cantrill, "the new teacher," claims 44; Miss Emery has enrolled 46; Miss Frankie Gibbs has in charge 54, and Miss McNeely authoritatively nods at 60 little hopefuls in the primary department. All was life. Lessons were being assigned, seats selected and overflowing vacation-accumulated mischief had occasionally to be checked. The new term begins with favorable indications.

And yet the war among the druggist's rages. The sick breath a sigh of relief, and the searcher for the otter of roses can now besmear himself with this costly perfume of the Orient. Osburn & Shoemaker step to the front and elsewhere make an announcement at once satisfactory and complete. It will bear reading: If it were not for the doctor's bill we would get sick ourselves. A dread thought steals over us. What does this reduction in physic mean? Ointment and balm of gilead, toothpicks and big sponges at starvation rates. What is the country coming to, and how hath Walker's vinegar bitters fallen. Echo answers, where is the City Drug Store in this fight?

**NEW MUSICIAN.**—Mr. Jacobson, a musician favorably known to many of our citizens, and well-known in Virginia City as a fine musical performer and instructor in dancing, has settled in our town, where he proposes to follow his profession. Next Friday evening he will give a soiree at the Opera House. After the dance he will organize a class for the purpose of instructing those who desire to learn how to dance. In a few days Mr. J. will make an announcement himself. For the present he will promptly attend to any orders left at E. Meyer's cigar store, or Brookins & Co.'s variety store.

**ANNUAL MEETING.**—The Stockholders in the Nevada State Agricultural Mining and Mechanical Society, will see in another column a notice of their annual meeting. This society is one of Washoe County's choicest possessions, and it is to be hoped that our people will all take an active interest in the approaching meeting. The election of officers is a very important measure, and we should canvass the subject and act intelligently thereon.

**HOME AGAIN.**—James W. Hendricks, District Attorney elect of Lassen Co., returned last Sunday morning from a visit of two months to his friends and relatives in California. He took stage this morning for Susanville where he will, in March, inaugurate a legal war against John Doe, Richard Doe and the rest of the "Never Sweats." Good luck, Hendricks.

The Summit Ice Company has commenced the work of cutting ice on Prosser Creek, in the Sierras. Already the ice is fourteen inches thick and there are good prospects for an abundant supply.

## District Court.

The January term of the District Court was opened to-day and the following business transacted:

Case of Hagerman and Elliott vs. Jacobs and Kelliher. Continued for the term.

J. D. Roberts vs. Willow Creek Mining Company. Continued for the term.

Wm. Thompson vs. C. C. Powning. Jury trial; case set for February 1.

Catherine Dalton vs. Peter Dalton. Case set for January 30.

John R. Knox vs. P. W. L. & Flume Co. Jury trial; case set for January 14.

M. Nathan, respondent, vs. C. P. R. R., appellant. Jury trial; set for February 18.

J. R. Benton vs. Brooklyn Mining Company. Jury trial; set for January 21.

J. C. McFannahan vs. M. C. Hamner. Set for January 29.

E. David vs. John Boyd and John Courtios. Jury trial; set for January 16.

J. S. Shoemaker vs. J. C. Hagerman. Set for January 31.

M. Harrison vs. C. P. R. R. Jury trial; set for February 18.

A. J. Bunting vs. C. P. R. R. Jury trial; set for February 18.

E. E. Record's (mother and guardian of Record) vs. C. P. R. R. Jury trial; set for February 18.

M. A. Merrill vs. J. Dixon Sr. and J. Dixon Jr. Time not set.

Thomas Barber vs. E. Olinhouse. Jury trial; set for February 28.

Geo. Alt vs. Robt. Steele. Jury trial; set for January 17 and 18.

Thomas Wheeler vs. D. A. Bender. Jury trial; set for January 19.

H. Bond vs. J. S. Cookes. Case settled.

Orr Water Ditch Co. vs. Jno. Larcomb. Jury trial; set for January 22.

F. H. Chase vs. G. W. H. Budden. Jury trial; set for January 23.

F. Bosch vs. I. Fredrick. Jury trial; set for January 24.

Philip Collins vs. Robt. Jones. Jury trial; set for January 25 and 26.

A number of the cases were set for trial by Court; time not stated.

The case of the State vs. M. Lippman was called for trial. A jury was empannelled and the case is now on trial. The case is brought by the prosecution charging Lippman with forging a bill of sale for certain assay tools, stove, etc., in all amounting to \$150—the property of Mr. L. J. Carlson. Robt. Lindsay and Wm. Cain appear for the State. R. M. Clarke and C. S. Varian for the defendant.

**STOCK REPORT.**—Mr. Frank Bell, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a man of considerable influence withal, kindly informs us that unless we quit copying stock quotations from the bulletin boards hung out for public information, he will stop every stock report in town. We hope that Mr. Bell will not take it into his head to stop the sunlight or make us wear goggles, as that is about the only way of regulating this matter to his satisfaction. Whenever the bankers inform us that we cannot copy their stock report, we shall desist, but at present it is none of Mr. Bell's affair. Whenever there is anything of importance going on in the stock market, we shall know it and publish as heretofore.

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## Jottings.

The snow is coming and cattle will be cattle and hay will be hay.

Quite a large number, both old and young, skated from Saturday night right over the Sabbath and into the present week.

Nels Hammond has returned from Milford and praises Fitch's way of celebrating New Year.

R. H. Lindsay of Virginia is assisting Attorney Cain.

The stock raisers about Susanville have made heavy sales of cattle this Fall.

"Beef seven cents a pound" fills every careful cow with tender solicitude for her offspring.

The North Truckee Ditch Co. will meet on Saturday next at the North Glendale Schoolhouse.

N. S. A. M. & M. Society meeting January 25th.

"War among the druggists, or the cheapened pill," is the latest sensation.

Con. Virginia and California yesterday declared their regular dividends of \$2 per share each. Con. Virginia pays on the 14th and California on the 15th.

A grand skate will be held, (D. V.), next Sunday on Washoe Lake. A special train will run from Virginia City to the lake.

The weather has moderated, and a western wind is blowing. This is indicative of rain or snow. If the Clerk pleases, send us the snow.

These cold mornings and evenings a pair of those lined kid gloves sold by Cohn & Isaacs is just what you want.

The excitement laid out for next week is a revival siege at the Methodist Church. Reno has the material.

During the past quarter Justice Richardson has received \$1000 in fees from his office, \$602 75. Not a bad office

—beats the newspaper business. Constable Barlow took in, during the same time, \$258 70—sufficient for one who is not proud to keep body and soul together.

Report of Dist. Atty. Cain, received and placed on file.

Petition of H. Beck, in reference to certain Road Funds not granted.

The Glendale bridge was declared unsafe, and proper notices ordered published.

Report of J. B. Williams, County Auditor, accepted and filed.

County Printing ordered done by J. Alexander, proprietor Reno Evening Gazette.

**A GRAND OLD TIME.**—And now comes W. F. Everett and Tom Norcross to make the following proposition: The farmers of Huffaker's and vicinity are in want of another schoolhouse in Huffaker's District, and propose the following characteristic Washoe county method of obtaining it: The farmers will provide a dancing hall ample for the accommodation of eighteen sets, and their good wives will

prepare a supper which cannot be equalled outside of Washoe county. Besides this the guests will be transported from and back to Reno free of charge, and the best music to be had in the county will be secured. These various items of expense will be undertaken by the farmers and every cent taken will go directly into the building fund. Now, this is certainly a good proposition; every arrangement will be made for having a grand old time, and if you think that Tom Norcross, J. C. Smith, W. F. Everett, A. M. Lamb and that lot don't know how to entertain their guests, you had better change your mind. The dance will be given on Friday, Jan. 18th, and tickets are placed at \$5 00 for the round trip, these ranchers have always helped Reno, let's help their schoolhouse.

**WEEK OF PRAYER.**—This is the week of prayer for all Protestant denominations the world over. The church, State, sick and well are duly remembered in prayer. God is asked to be merciful to His people, to sinners and to mankind. The Methodist, Baptist and Congregationalist, are the denominations which are observing this week of prayer. Service was held last night at the Baptist Church, to-night the same continued at the Congregational Church, to-morrow night at the Methodist Church and then around the circle again. Next Sunday all the ministers preach on Christian life—let your light so shine etc. Those extra seasons of religious zeal are productive of excellent results if followed up by consistent action. A relapse, however, and the last state of that man is worse than the first. Christianity, as taught, is a matter of faith, but we like that every day walk of the disciple James: "Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works."

**ORE PRO NOBIS.**—The Carson Tribune speaks favorably of work done on the Ayres Hopkins mine near Carson, and says that several tons of ore will soon be shipped to Reno for reduction. There is no doubt that the ores of the Comstock ought to be reduced by the running water in the Truckee.

## Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

The Board met Monday and transacted the following business:

BILLS ALLOWED.

Orvis Ring, salary ..... \$137 50  
Wm. Cain, salary ..... 250 00

J. S. Seilers, work ..... 31 50

H. Ward, undertaking ..... 17 00

Manning & Duck, supplies ..... 10 50

C. C. Powning, printing ..... 225 00

J. Sunderland, supplies ..... 12 50

Sanders & Co., chairs ..... 20 00

J. B. Williams, salary ..... 50 00

H. Stephens, road work ..... 32 00

R. V. Borden, repairs ..... 10 00

C. A. Bragg & Co., lumber ..... 68 00

J. H. Harcourt, Justice fees ..... 8 06

A. K. Lamb, Sheriff's fees ..... 168 50

C. A. Richardson, Justice fees ..... 86 75

J. Lewis, Sheriff's fees ..... 45 50

N. C. Haslnd, fees ..... 28 55

J. B. Williams, fees ..... 106 75

J. H. Harcourt, fees ..... 7 25

A. Evans, rebate on taxes ..... 21 12

J. R. Dixon, rebate on taxes ..... 2 23

A. Vesey, board prisoners ..... 136 00

H. W. Barlow, fees ..... 91 40

S. Myers, repairs ..... 56 50

Manning & Duck, supplies ..... 12 75

Osburn & Shoemaker, drugs ..... 8 25

M. Gillis, painting ..... 10 50

## Editorial and Local Matters.

### Exhibit "U."

Mr. W. W. Hobart, "our very efficient State Controller," publishes in the *Enterprise*, under date of January 1st, 1878, a statement which was no doubt labeled, Exhibit "I," and knowing that the same was probably calculated to make an erroneous impression, we have investigated and found ourselves correct. Some time ago the same subject was agitated by Senator Cassidy of the *Eureka Sentinel*, in attempted justification of his course upon the bullion tax. A sophistical array of figures was then presented, when we pricked the bubble and the subject was dropped. We believe Mr. Hobart is attempting the same sort of justification; and while not denying him the right to justify, it is still appropriate to examine the figures of our very efficient Controller. We shall, in this discussion, consider in a majority of cases only round numbers, and wherever Mr. Hobart has supplied figures we use them. Where he has not yet reported upon a necessary item the same is taken directly from Treasurer Schooling's book.

Mr. Hobart reports on hand January 1st, 1878, in General Fund, \$179,606, and proceeds to give us a balance of \$209,000 on January 1st, 1879. In order to do this the Controller takes the money in the building fund, which is devoted to special purposes; also all money to come into that fund in 1878. Besides this he adds liberal estimates of every income of the State during the year, and subtracting a very low estimate of the current expenses and extra session, is barely able to show \$209,000 in the general fund, January 1st, 1879. Now, passing for a moment the fact that the general fund will not have this amount, let us grant it to Mr. Hobart and figure what disposition he can make of it. The Legislature meets January 1st, '79, and we shall take the figures of '77, because there is not one reason why they should not be increased rather than diminished. Let us see, then—

Ant. in Gen. Fund, as per Hobart, \$209,000
Expenses of Legislature, \$88,738.81
Relief Bills, 40,000.00
Kxp. of State ordn'g in Jan- uary and February, accord- ing to Hobart,
41,666.00
Total in Gen. Fund Mar. 1st, '79. \$ 28,576

Now, be it remembered that this sum must run the State for the remaining four months before the June settlement. According to Hobart that expense would be over \$80,000, thus leaving a deficiency of over \$40,000 in June. Now leave out of sight this deficiency already reached in June, and remember that the policy of our tax law is that at each semi-yearly settlement the *balance* together with receipts should be enough to run the State until the next settlement. Now, at 40 cents on \$100 the *utmost* sum which can be realized at the June settlement for general purposes would be \$30,000, but our very efficient Controller says that it costs us \$125,000 to run six months. Here, then, is another deficiency of \$95,000, not to speak of the one already left behind. We have above accepted Mr. Hobart's own figures as to his 40-cent tax income, and used generously items of expense which can be verified upon the Treasurer's books. It is not necessary to show exactly how much Mr. Hobart would be in debt in 1880—a deficiency proven.

And now to look at the general proposition of 40 cents on \$100, as proposed by his efficiency in justification of an extra session, and remember that the rate must hold for at least two years. We give Mr. Hobart, in the following statement, the benefits coming from the use of round numbers:

Assessed value of real and personal property, \$30,000,000
Proceeds of mines subject to tax, 25,000,000
Total, 55,000,000
Tax this at the rate of 40 cents, 220,000
Mr. Hobart's generous prison in- comes, 26,000
Licenses, 32,000
Poll taxes, 30,000
Add "miscellaneous" (1), 15,000
Total, \$ 32,000

Now, let us say that every cent of this is collected, and multiply by 2 to show two years' income, and we get \$642,000. The actual expenses of the State for '76 and '77, taken from Controller's report and Treasurer's books, was \$1,069,151. Had Mr. Hobart's reduction obtained during those years, the State would have been in debt \$427,000. Again: According to the report carefully prepared in detail and submitted to the Legislature and people of this State, by Mr. Hobart, in 1877, estimated our expenses for '77

and '78 as follows:

Receipts from all sources @ 40c, \$911,310
Expenses, 864,250

Balance in all funds Jan. '79, \$ 16,960

It would seem that pending the Compromise Bill in 1877 Mr. Hobart found an easy task in proving reduction impossible, because experience bore him out. Taking now again his estimate of \$911,310, subtract highest income at 40 cents—\$842,000—and a most efficient deficiency—\$269,310—would intimidate us in 1879. It would seem that now, pending the call of conventions, Mr. Hobart finds a reduction very feasible and necessary. It is not necessary for us to say that the payment of delinquent taxes cannot affect the rate, because this is determined by considering all taxable property in the State. This amount or the expense must change before the rate can be modified.

Having seen that Mr. Hobart's estimate would bring us out \$400,000 in debt in two years, let us see how the General Fund has prospered, and what we can do with Mr. Hobart's enormous surplus of \$16,960, (report of 1877, before quoted), which now swells suddenly into Bonanza proportions:

Page 56, Hobart's report for year 1876, balance in General Fund, \$132,950. There was, besides, due this Fund from mining tax for two quarters in '76 \$88,000, making a total of \$220,000. Now in Gen. Fund (Hobart) \$179,000, thus showing an actual decrease in fund of \$41,950 during the year '77, with the tax at 40 cents. The same decrease is also true of each year since the tax was reduced. Let us see now how the fund has been made to present such a fair appearance to Mr. Hobart and the outside world. According to same report, Jan. 1st, 1877, there was in the general fund, \$132,950. The legislative and relief bills amounted to \$130,000, leaving \$2,950 to run the State for six months. The Legislature took from the building fund \$86,515, a sum which was set apart for a special purpose, and this too, was eaten up before May. Then came the \$88,000 back "taxes" before mentioned, and that went also, besides which the general fund has borrowed, without leave or license, \$120,000, in order to maintain its credit. It can be said with the greatest safety, that since May 1st, 1877, the general fund of this State has not been solvent. It is to be expected that we should have money now, the yearly settlement has just been made and we ought to have money for current expenses, but any assertion in regard to a considerable surplus, is either woefully wrong, or deceitful in its design. It is hardly necessary for us to argue this matter having submitted the figures, but we will notice in passing the points made. We have shown that Mr. Hobart proposes to absorb the Building Fund for general purposes. We have taken his own figures, report of 1877 to show that Jan. '79 will make a balance only of \$16,960 in the Treasury at 40 cents. We have proven that at 40 cents, the rate would after two years have to increase above 40 to cover a large deficiency. We have seen Mr. Hobart trying to prove, what his own figures have disproved, and aiming to encourage the present bullion producing mines at the inevitable expense of those which are to come. If the rate were now reduced it would benefit the Comstock, and in two years the large increase which would be necessary would oppress and stifle every new mining camp which began the production of bullion. What was the motive of this Exhibit "I" by Mr. Hobart, and what induced its acceptance upon every hand? Mr. Hobart has seen fit to change from an opponent to a violent advocate of the Compromise, and we ask him if this exhibit is the best which he can offer in justification. He knows that at the present rate the State has barely enough revenue, then why ask taxpayers, at an expense of \$60,000, to reduce the levy over one-half? Can they not borrow the money on better terms as private individuals? These are questions which Mr. Hobart must answer, if he wants to be Governor of this State, and he had better call an extra session of his reasoning faculties to account for them. We want a most consistent as well as "most efficient" Republican for Governor, and while W. W. Hobart is, according to the *Enterprise*, "our most efficient State Controller," with Exhibit "I" in hand, he is not our ideal of a most efficient candidate. Our contemporaries would do well to vindicate their own positions by learning and publishing the truth of our statement.

### SQUIRMING TO SHIFT THE RESPONSIBILITY.

It is amusing to note the grand and lofty tumbling of those who prevented a reduction of taxation at the last session of the Legislature. Having saddled upon the people an unnecessary burden falling little short of five hundred thousand dollars if the present levy be not reduced at the expense of an extra session, they now seek to shift the responsibility. The Reno *Gazette*, a sheet lamentably deficient in knowledge and honesty, or both, in dealing with this question, is especially conspicuous in this regard.—*Eureka Sentinel*.

Yes, we are very deficient in knowledge which is palatable to you, but did you ever stop for a moment, dear, to inspect your own intellectual powers? Did you never seriously consider the cause of your being a political corpse to-day, instead of a lusty, active Democrat? Was it never borne in upon you, perhaps in the stillness of the night, that "vote catching" was, at best, an ignorant pretext! In the seasons when you reason most profoundly and call us dishonest, does it not come to you, slowly but surely, that there was no one on our side to pay for dishonesty? And, finally, when in privacy you little babbled Democratic slate is taken out with its unverified compromise equation, do you never think that justification is impossible? Read the *Gazette* of Wednesday, friend, and drop the "five hundred thousand" absurdities which have clogged your mind in its ceaseless attempt to justify.

Well, to conclude, time is demonstrating the correctness of everything claimed in the contest by the supporters of the Compromise measure. They said the treasury would be overflowing with money. That is so.—*Eureka Sentinel*.

That is not so:

They said the levy should be cut down, not raised, on all descriptions of property. That is so, as is exemplified by the clamor throughout the State for an extra session of the Legislature to do precisely what Governor and his advisers prevented being done at the late regular session.—*Sentinel*.

That is not so in any portion.

They said the State had no occasion to borrow money. That is so.—*Sentinel*.

That is not so.

This is a plain statement of the case.—*Sentinel*.

A plain statement of the tax case never appeared in the *Sentinel*.

And no amount of trimming can shift the responsibility.—*Sentinel*.

That is not so by \$900,000.

**NO EXTRA SESSION.**—Gov. Bradley has made up his mind not to call an extra session. He does not deny the correctness of Controller Hobart's figures, but thinks the figures are *deceptive*. With all due regard to Governor Bradley's astuteness on matters of "figures," we incline to the belief that most persons would prefer to trust the estimates of the State Controller. Time will tell which is right, and if taxpayers find, when they are paying their taxes this year, that more than half the expense might have been saved them by an extra session, they will waste few blessings on the Governor.—*Virginia Chronicle*.

The *Chronicle*, it will be seen, is careful in its treatment of the subject, and no doubt begins to suspect the presence of a nigger in this financial fence.

In the Carson *Appeal* of yesterday appears an article headed, "The Extra Session Question—Some Plain Political Talk"—in which the writer asks pardon for accepting Treasurer Schooling's word, and confesses that through indolence and stupidity he got on the wrong track, and for a moment opposed the spirit of the Compromise. He also alludes to Washoe County's scheme of robbery and says other pleasant things to which we shall allude in future. It has been intimated that Mr. Mighels would be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but after reading this clumsy editorial we do not believe it.

If such journals as the Gold Hill *News*, Carson *Tribune*, *Fureka Republican*, and the *Journal and Gazette* of Reno are sincere in their support of the Administration, they cannot consistently advocate the re-election of John P. Jones to the United States Senate.—*Silver State*

If such journals as the *Silver State*, *Virginia Chronicle* and *Eureka Sentinel* are sincere in their support of the Compromise Bill, they must support Hobart for Governor.

### Chandler.

### Committees.

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The *Eureka Sentinel* publishes the following committee lists:

Democratic State Central Committee;

Churchill county, Wm Hill; Doug-

las, E D Black; Esmeralda, W H Hall;

Elko, H C Street; Eureka, J H Den-

nis; Humboldt, C C Biles; Lincoln,

Mile Quillan; Lander, Robt. McBeth;

Lyon, J F Angel; Nye, T K Owen;

Ormsby, J A St. Clair; Richard Kelly;

Washeo, Thomas E Hayden; White

Pine, Geo. P Conkey; Storey, W E

F Deal, J C Currie, R E Lowery, E B

Stonehill.

Republican State Central Commit-

tee; Churchill County, G W Stone;

Douglas, J W Haines; Esmeralda,

W Butler, S B Smith; Elko, J B

Moore, E A Littlefield; Eureka, W B

Harrub, P C Cannavan; Humboldt,

C H Stoddard; Lander, A E Shannon;

J A Blossom; Lincoln, S L Lee, E R

Clute; Lyon, C B Zabriskie, J D

Sims; Nye, E P Sine; Storey, H Pi-

per, George A King, C C Batterman,

A Doten; Ormsby, G W Bryant, S E

Jones; Washoe, W M Boardman, Wm.

Thompson; White Pine, H Carpenter,

Casper Schmit.

The Governor's letter has settled

the question of an extra session, and

utterly routed Comptroller Hobart

from his position. It is the most con-

vincing State paper that has yet been

printed from Mr. Bradley. In this in-

stance, at least, he has proved to be

truly economical, instead of parsimo-

nous, and the people of Nevada will

eventually thank him for his action.—

*Gold Hill News*.

The gist of the letter appeared in a

*Gazette* editorial of Jan. 9th.

How Mr. Hobart was misled in his

estimates will probably forever be

a mystery; That Governor Bradley's

estimates are sound and based on es-

tablished facts, no one will deny.—

*Gold Hill News*.

Command us to the *News* as the

fairies paper in the State. It is in

order now for the *Appeal* to explain

that wonderous "indolence and stupid-

ity," which caused its editor to doubt

these established facts.

**VICTOR EMANUEL DEAD.**—The *Gold*

*Hill News* of last evening contains a

telegram from London announcing the

death of Victory Emanuel, King

of Italy. This event will probably

add to the already puzzling com-

plexions of the Eastern Question.

The dead king was born in 1840. He

is succeeded by Prince Humbert, who

is in the prime of life, and who is

quite as bitterly opposed to Papal rule

as his predecessor.

The *Enterprise*, in speaking of Gov.

Bradley's communication, says: "We

pass the Governor's rather petulant

allusion to the *Enterprise*. We are

full of charity." Remarkably so.

We have heard of similar cases of



## RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

### Notes of the Day.

[S. F. Mail.]  
The melancholy days have come—  
The saddest every way;  
The starving country editor  
Gives his annual howl for pay.

The Post says; "Captain Fritz, of the Union Guard, has accepted J. W. Masher's challenge to shoot three members of his company." If these gentlemen want to have a duel, well and good; but, in the name of all that is holy, let them be prevented from ruthlessly murdering three, or even one member of our excellent State militia.

The colored baby show at Gilmore's Gardens, is a great success. In fact, the swarthy cherubs have New York by the wool. The ebony infant from a series of lovely pictures, and it is said that to see one take its bath and then get dried and powdered all over with charcoal dust, is of itself worth the entire amount of the admission fee.

One of the most beautiful sights of this holy season is to see our local millionaires recklessly investing in Jewsharps and mouth organs to present to their friends children. Riches so often change the heart of man, and we so frequently doubt the generosity of those whose wealth we respect that it restores our confidence once more in the goodness of the human heart to see Jim Flood offering an auctioneer six bits for a second hand rocking horse to present to the family of a poor widow, or to notice Michael Reese purchasing holiday story books at wholesale rates for cash. But, anyway, there's something so softening in the thoughts of Christmas that the stoniest heart melts before them and plunges into unconsidered expenditure without counting the cost.

The Scotsman tells us that by instructions of an American lady, Miss Thompson, resident in Edinburgh, for some time, Messrs. Marshall, jewelers there, manufactured a set of horse-shoes of solid gold, at the cost of about \$200; and lately a mare belonging to that lady was shod in the precious metal at the smithy of Prof. Baird, veterinary surgeon. The shoes are of the ordinary size and shape and the nails are also of gold. The animal was afterward inspected by Principal Waller and Prof. Baird who expressed their satisfaction with the work. The mare was then conveyed to Messrs. Moir's establishment and mounted and ridden about the yard by Miss Thompson. The animal was purchased for her present owner about two years ago, and since then has made a voyage across the Atlantic. Miss Thompson and her steed left Edinburgh for London, en route, it is supposed, for America. It is not stated whether apartments have been secured for her at Bloomingdale.

**CONVENIENT DIRECTIONS.**—An express agent in the Columbus *Enquirer*: "Don't put preserves in same box with a silk dress—it spoils the preserves—and silks won't wash. If you must send eggs—boil 'em—they stand the jar better. Don't mark a box for Mrs.—care of her husband, unless so ordered. And don't mark a box for the husband 'to care of' the wife—it is sure to cause trouble. Men have ordered silk dresses for their sisters—or their mother-in-laws—and careless marking has caused the goods to go astray! If marked 'to care of' anybody, it will be delivered to them only—be particular to put 'junior' or 'senior,' if same name. Last year a gentleman ordered a coop of turkeys sent him. He was going to give one to his father. His father got the box and sent the son one. The old gentleman imagines to this day they were all for him. Many a man has telegraphed 'goods sent this day,' and forgot all about it until next day. This causes the disappointed to express their feelings. If you send a bandbox by express—box it up! A bandbox is more difficult to manage than an anchor."

A man was sentenced in Syracuse of five days ago, on his own confession of five forgeries, to fifteen years in prison. At the commencement of the rebellion he was a lawyer in good practice. He served in the army with credit as a Major. Afterward he was Treasurer of Onondaga county, and he went out of that office honorably. He subsequently became a drunkard, and now he is such a mental and physical wreck that he says life in prison will be better than the one he has latterly been living.

A young lady in a class studying physiology, made answer to a question, that in seven years a human body became changed, so that not a particle which was in it at the commencement of the period would remain at the close of it. "Then, Miss Leslie," said the young tutor, "in seven years you will cease to be Miss Leslie?" "Why, yes, sir; I hope so," said she, very modestly, looking at the floor.

A man with four bullet holes in his body was found near Nashville the other day. A poem entitled "The Beautiful Sn—" was discovered in his pocket, and no attempt was made to apprehend the murderer.

Sophia has evacuated the Turks.

### The Origin of the Blaine-Conkling Unpleasantness.

[From a Debate in the House in 1866.]

Mr. Conkling desired to add that no commission, paper or authority whatever was issued to him, except the letter of retainer which had been read. If the member from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent to him his opinion was on the subject he had been discussing, or any other subject, he thought he would hardly take the trouble to express it. He apologized to the House for the length of time he had occupied in consequence of being drawn into the matter by an interruption which he had before denounced to be ungentlemanly and impertinent, and having nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Mr. Blaine said that he knew that this was what they called down East "running emptying". The gentleman from New York could not get off on the technical pretense that he did not hold a commission as Judge Advocate. Many an officer had led a brigade, a division or a corps with no more of a commission than such a one as the gentleman from New York held. As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, Mr. Blaine continued: I hope he will let me escape his disdain. His lordly pomposity, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic over-towering, his turkey-gobbler strutting have been so crushing to myself and to all members of the House, that I know it was an act of the grossest temerity on my part to venture on provoking them. But I know who was responsible for it all. I know that for the past five weeks an extra strut has seized the gentleman. It is not his fault, it is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical man, Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, was over here spending some weeks and writing home letters, in which among some serious things he put some jocose things, among the crudities of which was that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. He (Conkling) took it as serious, and has since strutted more than usual. Well, the resemblance is great. As striking as Hyperion to a Satyr, Theris to Hercules, mud to marble, a dung-hill to a diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire.

**ENGLAND'S AFRICAN TROUBLE.**—London, Jan. 3d.—The *Times* has an article on the South African situation, which concludes as follows: It is not pleasant to remember that Cetwayo, Chief of the Zulus, according to those who know Zuland well, can put 40,000 well armed men into the field, and may choose the moment for doing so when we have our hands more than to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire.

**BOGARDUS WINS.**—New York, January 4.—Captain Bogardus yesterday accomplished the feat of breaking 5,000 glass balls inside of 500 consecutive minutes, with 19 minutes and 25 seconds to spare. He broke 500 balls in 38 minutes and 40 seconds, 1,000 in 64 minutes and 40 seconds, 2,000 in 137 minutes and 10 seconds, 3,000 in 203 minutes and 15 seconds, 4,000 in 288 minutes and 35 seconds and 5,000 in 480 minutes and 35 seconds. He broke 100 balls in 5 minutes and 45 seconds, another 100 in 5 minutes and 35 seconds and another 100 in 5 minutes and 36 seconds.

**OUR SENATORS WIFE.**—Miss Grunsky writes from Washington to the New York *Graphic*: The wife of the millionaire Senator of Gold Hill, Nevada, is both young and handsome, and on the rare occasions when she has appeared in public since her marriage four years ago, has worn the most elegant toilets and superb diamonds of any lady whose husband sits in the National Legislature. Since the birth of her baby, three years ago, Mrs. Jones' health has not been good, and she has seldom gone to soirees or given entertainments at home. She is now at her husband's beautiful residence on Capitol Hill, whose northern windows command a view of the House wing of the Capitol, and the western windows look upon the city, the river and Arlington Heights—an unsurpassed prospect.

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### THE HERALD'S EXPLORER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Cairo, Egypt, telegraphs: Stanley called upon the Khedive yesterday and was very cordially received. The Khedive had a long conversation with Stanley about his Central African exploration and evinced a deep interest in the subject. He spoke to Stanley in the highest terms of praise of his courage and extraordinary preserverence in the arduous work for which he has become celebrated. Before Stanley took his leave the Khedive presented him with the decoration of a grand officer of the Medjide, as a mark of his appreciation of his services. The geographical society of Cairo last night entertained Stanley at a sumptuous banquet, at which many eminent men were present.

**LOVE STRONGER THAN CREDITS.**—An extraordinary religious and social event has just taken place in Chicago in connection with a marriage, showing that love is stronger than creeds. Many an officer had led a brigade, a division or a corps with no more of a commission than such a one as the gentleman from New York held. As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, Mr. Blaine continued: I hope he will let me escape his disdain. His lordly pomposity, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic over-towering, his turkey-gobbler strutting have been so crushing to myself and to all members of the House, that I know it was an act of the grossest temerity on my part to venture on provoking them. But I know who was responsible for it all. I know that for the past five weeks an extra strut has seized the gentleman. It is not his fault, it is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical man, Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, was over here spending some weeks and writing home letters, in which among some serious things he put some jocose things, among the crudities of which was that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. He (Conkling) took it as serious, and has since strutted more than usual. Well, the resemblance is great. As striking as Hyperion to a Satyr, Theris to Hercules, mud to marble, a dung-hill to a diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire.

**WHAT THE TAMMANY RING STOLE.**—NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Alderman's Committee for the investigation of Ring frauds held a secret session yesterday and adopted a report setting forth the results of their labors. They say that it has been clearly demonstrated that the city and county was despoiled of \$30,000,000; yet only \$76,000, after deducting expenses, have been recovered, and the thieves, with a single exception, have escaped any adequate punishment, and that some of them are flaunting their stolen wealth in the faces of honest citizens, to the demoralization of the community and the disgust of all right-minded men.

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### Shakspear's Seven Ages Improved.

Here comes the Oil City *Derrick* with the following improvement (!) on Shakspear's Seven Ages: "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players, some of them most confoundly bad players, too; they have their exits and their entrances, but a larger proportion of them would rather have whisky as a steady thing. And one man in his time plays many parts—right field, center field, catcher, short-stop, etc. At first the infant mewling and pining in its nurse's arms and yelling fire; and then the schoolboy with his dinner bucket, and whining morning face, creeping like a snail unwillingly to school; with a sheepskin under his jacket; and then the lover, sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad, fearfully and wonderfully made to his mistress' eyebrow, and his coat-tail pockets big with confectionery; then a soldier, full of strange oaths and bugs, jealous in honor, sudden to quarrel, seeking the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth, at \$13 a month and found; and then the alderman, with a bay window on his stomach, full of wise sawsage and things to eat, who charges \$2 for marrying a man, and kisses the bride without leave or license. The sixth age pants into the man and slipp'd into the grave, with or without ruffles as the case may be. The last scene of all that ends this strange eventful history is second childishness and mere oblivion, sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything, except a wonderful faculty for lying about the hot summer and cold winters of his younger days."

A "tramp" who has read the interview of President Hayes with "Lo, the poor Indian," makes the following logical suggestions in the *Troy Times*: "I want the government to provide me with \$140 and a trunk. It is true I am not a red savage, and have never scalped and slaughtered and mutilated unfortunate tourists and emigrants; but yet I have claims not dissimilar to those advanced by Spotted Tail and the other Indians at Washington. For instance, I loaf about a good deal, and drink whisky whenever I can get it, and let my wife do all the hard work. Besides I need some new clothes and want to 'dress like a white man.' Will you kindly inform me whether I shall have to go to Washington for the trunk and clothes, or whether the government will send them here to me."

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### Complete Triumph

#### AT THE CENTENNIAL,

As shown by the figures of the judges, which are the fundamental basis of all awards.

#### "WEBER."

Bristow.	Kupka.	Oliver.	Schiedmayer.
Tone ... 6	6	6	6
Equality ... 6	6	6	5
Quality ... 6	6	6	6
Touch ... 6	6	6	6
24	24	24	23-96